

400 MAY BE DEAD IN MINE DISASTER

Simultaneous Explosions in Two of Consolidation Coal Company's Mines.

PROBABLY WORST IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

Believed That None of Miners Will Be Found Alive

—Explosion of Dust in One Mine Followed by Blowing Up of Boiler in Another on Opposite Side of River.

WEST VIRGINIA MINE DISASTERS OF 1907.

January 26—Explosion of fire-damp in Lorentz mine; 12 killed.

January 28—Explosion in Stewart mine, near Thurmont; 30 killed.

February 4—Explosion in Mine No. 25, at Thomas; 50 killed.

May 1—Explosion in Whipple mine, Leap Creek District; 3 killed.

December 6—Explosion in Mines No. 6 and 8, of the Consolidation Coal Company at Monongah, W. Va., nearly 400 men entombed; all probably dead.

OTHER MINE DISASTERS OF 1907.

January 14—Explosion in mine at Clinton, Iowa; 7 killed.

January 22—Explosion in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's mine; 24 killed, scores injured.

January 28—Explosion of fire-damp in Government mine at St. Johann-on-Saar, Rhenish Prussia; 148 killed.

January 28—Explosion of fire-damp in mine at Levin, France; 3 killed.

March 2—Explosion in Holden mine, Taylor, Pa.; 12 killed.

March 15—Explosion in mine at Kleinrasseln, Germany; 75 killed.

June 18—Explosion in Johnson No. 1 mine, at Priceburg, Pa.; 7 killed.

December 2—Explosion in Naomi mine, Fayette City, Pa.; 50 killed.

Monongah, W. Va. (Special).—One of the worst disasters in the history of coal mining in this country occurred here Friday morning. Shortly after 10 o'clock a tremendous explosion shook the country for 10 miles around like an earthquake, and by it nearly 400 men were entombed in mines 6 and 8 of the Consolidation Coal Company, the headquarters of which are in Baltimore.

At 11 o'clock P. M., the list of miners had been checked off, showing that 280 were in the two mines when the explosion occurred.

Six dead bodies had been taken from Mine No. 6 at midnight, and 65 others were piled up in the entry awaiting the completion of facilities for bringing them to the surface.

From Mine No. 8, at the same hour, 14 bodies had been removed, and a number of others are ready to be brought out as soon as arrangements can be completed.

Five rescuing parties, with ten men to each party, are working like Trojans at different parts of the two mines to reach every nook and corner of the workings may be reached in the shortest possible time. There is a large force of experienced miners for this work, and they are working in relays with short turns, owing to the accumulation of gas, which prevents the men from remaining long within the mine.

The identified dead are: Barney Hindman, brakeman, single, of Fairmont.

Fred Cooper, motorman, married, of Fairmont.

John Herrman, driver, single, of Monongah.

William Sloan, coupler, married, of Monongah.

Charles Honaker, of Monongah.

Three men, namely, Joe Newton, William Rice and Patrick McDonald, blackened with soot and smoke, soon after the disaster staggered blindly into the arms of friends. Two of these men were blown out through the air holes. They were frightfully burned. Rice died at the hospital.

Little Hope For Others.

The men who escaped are unable to give any detailed report of the disaster or to even explain how they reached the surface. They state that immediately back of them, when the explosion occurred, was a large number of men, while still further back in the workings there was a larger number, of whom they knew nothing for and reached the mine exit before the heavy cavern that now blockades the entrance more than a few hundred feet beyond the main opening of Mine No. 6.

As to the miners referred to by the injured men, it is believed that they were caught back of a heavy cavern of coal and mine roof and that they could not have survived more than a few minutes in the deadly gases with which the entry filled as soon as the ventilating system was interrupted.

The mines are located on opposite

sides of the West Fork River, at this place, but merged in their underground workings by a heading and on the surface by a great steel tippie and bridge.

The two mines regularly employ 1,000 men, working in two shifts, 300 during the day and 500 during the night, and the best information obtainable is that the entire day force had gone to work and that all were caught. Within an hour after the explosion relief parties, composed of brought out men, were at work. Superintendent James Brannon of the shaft mine at No. 8, headed the first relief party. He had 10 men with him. Charles Price, one of the men in that corps, was overcome by fire damp, and had to be brought out. He narrowly escaped with his life.

The deadly fire damp made it impossible to do much rescue work during the day, especially at Mine No. 8, where the explosion had wrecked the fan. Until another fan could be brought from Stanton, 12 miles away, and put in working order, the men labored at a disadvantage.

Blown Across River.

The demolished fan was one of the best in the country. It weighed thousands of pounds, but the force of the explosion was so terrific that heavy pieces of the fan were hurled across the river, a distance of 400 feet. The engines were kind and his assistant seriously injured. Carpenters were at work all the afternoon replacing the brattices in the leads off the mine entries so as to open up an air course.

The entombed miners are about 50 per cent American and the remainder Italian and Poles. The majority of the men of No. 6 were natives of this country.

Driven Out By Fire And Gas.

Fairmont, W. Va. (Special).—Dreadful as that most horrible of all the forces which the miner must face drove back the rescuing party which for 36 hours has been seeking and removing the hundreds of dead entombed in mines No. 6 and 8, of the Fairmont Coal Company. To add to the suspense and horror fire broke out in Mine No. 8 and the fire-fighters fear the bodies of their dead will be consumed. The panic-stricken people are kept back from the mine by guards, while workmen with lines of hose fight the flames. There was a danger of another explosion owing to the presence of the fire-damp. At a late hour it is reported that the fire is under control. From 2 o'clock picks and shovels were idle, and work temporarily suspended. Had the company so ordered the men would have stuck to their picks and shovels. They dropped their tools and fled. The officers did not so will it. In their eyes one single human life, even though it be that of a Bohemian, Hungarian or Slav, is of infinitely more value than the bodies of the dead, and they would rather recover them for the last tender glance of the women yet walling about the guard lines.

And so, when in No. 8 Sunday the afternoon became so strong as to imperil the life of any man who ventured into the mine, and the flames broke out, the officials, acting after consultation with the state inspector, called out the men in both mines, boarded up the mouths of the pits, and set to work, with the aid of the most skilled knowledge obtainable and the latest mechanical appliances obtainable, to drive out the after-damp.

REGULARS ARE SENT TO GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

In Response to Governor's Request For Federal Aid.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—President Roosevelt instructed General Funston to dispatch a sufficient force of regulars to Goldfield, Nev., to control the situation there. This action was taken upon receipt of telegraphic request from the Governor of Nevada.

The troops will proceed from San Francisco, and the strength of the expedition is left to the judgment of General Funston. Goldfield is about 14 hours by rail from San Francisco.

Goldfield, Nev. (Special).—The news that Governor Sparks had called upon the government to have troops ready for use in Goldfield on a moment's notice to restore order was heard in this community with amazement.

On the surface Goldfield is as quiet as on a holiday. It is not supposed that the strike situation had reached such an acute state as to require such a precaution. There is very little talk on the streets and no agitation whatever.

Town Marshal Killed.

Midville, Ga. (Special).—Marshal Brinson was killed here by a negro. The negro had done something for which the officer reproved him and summoned him to appear in court. The negro drew a revolver and shot Brinson three times and he died in a few minutes. He fled to the swamp and escaped. A special train with sheriff's posse and bloodhounds has left Millen, Ga., for the scene.

Admiral Brownson's Report.

Washington (Special).—Promotion in the navy yard based entirely upon fitness instead of by mere seniority, as at present, is demanded by Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, chief of the Bureau of Navigation in his annual report. He says that admirals should be selected from captains who are essentially sea officers. Ability in other directions should not be considered. The grade of vice admirals should be revived.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Domestic

Arthur Ireland and William A. Shaw, Pittsburgh labor leaders, and three newspaper men were arrested on the charge of using the United States mails for fraud in the operation of a lottery scheme.

Professor Emery, of the department of economics at Yale, severely criticized the recent policy of Secretary Cortelyou in relation to the financial panic.

An effort was made to dynamite the grocery store of Charles Grafmli, who is a member of the Italian vigilance committee in New Orleans.

John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York, pleaded not guilty to indictments charging perjury.

Robert G. Lucas, 71 years old, resigned as an employee of the American Express Company, having ended a 43-year term of service.

Burglars broke into Herbert L. Swift's mansion in Chicago and carried off jewels and other valuables.

Grever Cleveland presided at a meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in New York.

The plant of the Thompson-Adams Leather Company, in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire.

The National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the largest institutions in the West, and which recently had deposits of \$34,000,000, has closed its doors.

The Old Dominion Mining and Smelting Company has won a verdict for \$1,700,000 in a suit over copper stocks originally owned by Baltimoreans.

The Boston and Maine repair shop, near Boston, was almost completely destroyed by fire.

Dr. Leon E. Landone, of California, is dieting on cactus to test a plant's food value.

A number of New England mills and factories are running on full time.

Hugh L. Pilkington, who was engineer on the United States steamer Hartford during the storming of forts below New Orleans, died at his home in St. Paul.

Frank H. Warner, the New York merchant, who shot and killed his former stenographer and John C. Wilson, was sentenced to not less than 20 years in the New York State prison.

Charles Dager and his daughter Edna were killed and two other children, Alma and Cora, were injured at a railway grade crossing near Haskins, O.

Foreign

The Brazilian coasting steamship Guasca has been sunk in collision with an unknown vessel off the coast of Uruguay and 30 of its passengers and crew were drowned.

Viscount Kaneko, of the Japanese government, has cabled President Roosevelt thanks for his recommendation that America participate in Japan's Exposition.

Bandits attacked a Russian monastery near Pakov and were driven off by the monks after a fierce battle. Six men were killed and three wounded.

Following the departure of Prince Ito, a small riot occurred in Seoul. One Japanese was killed and one hurt.

The British battleship Prince George got adrift in the harbor of Portsmouth and ran into other warships. The Prince George was badly damaged.

The German government has completed plans for the construction of a harbor on the island of Heligoland, in the North Sea, to cost \$7,500,000.

The rush of Austrians and Austrian Poles returning from America is threatening serious trouble in the labor market of Austria-Hungary.

The combination of the tubemakers of the United States, Germany and Great Britain has resulted in prices being advanced 30c a ton.

A strong movement has been started in Japan looking to prohibition of emigration of all laborers to the United States.

The jury in the case, in Dublin, of James T. Farrell, Irish Nationalist member of parliament, and 40 other men, charged with taking part in an anti-parliamentary cause, a riot, has disagreed.

The British battleship Renown, with the King and Queen of Spain and their baby on board, was forced to put into Brest on account of a terrific storm.

Fifty thousand rifles and revolvers and several pieces of artillery have recently been shipped to Portugal.

The Japanese Foreign Minister has firmly told the emigration agencies that all emigration to the United States and Canada would be limited.

The Cunard line Mauretania established a new eastern transatlantic record, beating the best time of the Lusitania by 21 minutes.

Mayor Burchell, of Glace Bay, N. S., was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$8,000 from the Dominion Coal Company.

The woman who attempted to kill the governor general of Moscow is connected with military revolutionary organization.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The first envelope ever made is kept in the British Museum.

London uses 10,000 tons of sugar annually for jam-making.

College men were regarded as rather undesirable insurance risks, and it is probable that the rate will be generally increased. In 18 years 754 fires have occurred in college buildings, entailing a loss of \$1,500,000 in money and a heavy loss of life. This makes the average loss \$39,000 a year.

Shipbuilding in Japan employs 10,000 men at Nagasaki, 8,000 at Kobe and 4,000 at Osaka.

There are no newpapers in Spain; women sell newspapers in the streets.

On account of the great demand and advanced price of wire netting in Victoria, the government has that Australian province is going to establish a factory at Penrith, with prison labor, for the manufacture of this article. Wire netting for fencing, it is claimed, can be made for 125 per cent, whereas it is now selling in Victoria for \$100 per ton. The plant will turn out 800 miles of wire a year.

KING OSCAR II OF SWEDEN IS DEAD

Passing of the Most Democratic of Monarchs.

AGED RULER WAS HEART-BROKEN

When the Flag on the Palace Drops to Halfmast the Swedes Cry "Our Dear Old King Is Dead"—A Few Hours Later Oscar's Eldest Son Takes Oath as Gustav V.

THE DEAD KING.

Oscar II, born January 21, 1829.

Succeeded to the throne September 18, 1872.

King of Sweden and Norway until 1905, when Norway dissolved the union.

Married to Queen Sophia June 6, 1857.

Four children survive (King Gustav, Prince Oscar, Prince Gustaf, Prince Carl and Princess Eugenie).

THE NEW KING.

Oscar Gustave Adolphe, Duke of Vermland, who will take the throne January 18, 1859.

Born June 1, 1858; married September 20, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Baden-Baden.

Entered the army in 1875 and in 1888 was made a general.

Filled the office of Vice King of Norway from 1884 to 1891.

His three sons are Prince Gustav, Wilhelm and Erich. Prince Wilhelm visited the United States last summer.

Stockholm (By Cable).—Oscar II, king of Sweden, died at 9.10 o'clock Sunday morning. The death of the venerable monarch occurred in the royal apartment of the palace, where, surrounded by the members of his family, including the aged Queen Sophia and the Crown Prince, Oscar II, he expired peacefully. His Majesty, King Oscar II, expired peacefully at 9.10 o'clock Sunday morning in the castle at Stockholm, at the age of 78 years 9 months 17 days, as the result of calcification of the cerebral and cardiac blood vessels.

(Signed) "BERG." "EDGREN." "FLENSBURG."

The last hours of the expiring monarch were passed in unconsciousness, and up to the end he gave no sign of recognizing those about him. The Queen was grief-stricken because he could not bid her farewell. All through Saturday the King had remained in a comatose condition. At times there were faint signs of consciousness, but these were of a physical nature and brought some temporary relief to the patient sufferer.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

Five Men Terrorize An Oklahoma Town And Escape.

Carney, Okla. (Special).—Five men, succeeded, after firing five nitro-glycerine shots, in breaking into the coin safe of the Carney Bank and securing \$4,000.

While two men time after time charged the safe, the other robbers stood guard on the outside of the building and kept up a steady rifle fire in every direction, shooting at any citizen of the town who made an appearance.

Thoroughly aroused, a general alarm was sounded. Church bells rang and the citizens armed themselves were prepared to make a charge when the robbers calmly walked down the main street of the town and vanished in the darkness.

All efforts to trail the men have failed. A large posse with bloodhounds is scouring the district for some clue, but have utterly failed. It is thought the gang is the same that robbed the bank of Marshall two weeks ago, and as a result of these robberies bankers in the smaller towns are placing armed guards in bank buildings.

Thirteen Hurt In Crash.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The Atlantic Express, No. 8, eastbound on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was wrecked a few minutes after it had left the Union Station. A majority of the passengers on the Pullman cars were injured—13 so seriously as to require medical attention. The wreck was caused by either a frozen switch or a too hasty throwing of the switch. It is said, with the result that two Pullman cars were thrown from the tracks and were sidwiped by two express cars.

Burned To Death.

Boston (Special).—Three persons were burned to death and another injured during a fire here. When discovered the fire had filled the block with smoke. Several men passing, among whom was John Hurley, a former Harvard football player, kept the men at the windows from jumping until a blanket had been secured.

Peter Joubert jumped into the blanket, which gave way and his leg was broken by striking the pavement.

Thaw Trial Postponed.

New York (Special).—On motion of District Attorney Jerome, the second trial of Harry K. Thaw for the killing of Stanford White on the Madison Square Roof Garden in June, 1906, was postponed until Monday, January 6. A special panel of 300 talesmen will report that day for jury duty. Thaw was not brought into the court room, but was allowed to stand in the corridor leading from the prisoner's room at the rear and had an unobstructed view of the proceedings.

WASHINGTON BY TELEGRAPH

The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted bids for Panama Canal bonds to the amount of \$25,000,000 at the average price of 103, the issue having been reduced by half owing to returning confidence in the financial world.

President Roosevelt has repeated his declaration that he will not accept a nomination for a third term, declaring it cannot be and that someone else must take up the burden of the office.

The National Council of Commerce was organized by the election of Gustav H. Schwab, of New York, as chairman, and Frank B. Wiborg, of Cincinnati, as treasurer.

The Rivers and Harbors Congress adopted resolutions asking Congress to appropriate, beginning with the present session, not less than \$50,000,000 annually.

President Roosevelt gave a bear dinner at the White House, entertaining hunters from the canebreaks of the South.

Speaker Cannon made a speech declaring he was in favor of expending millions for inland waterways.

The completion of the McKinley monument at Canton, O., and its formal transfer to the McKinley National Memorial Association was announced at a meeting of the trustees.

While entering the Capitol William T. Seward, of Connecticut, a doorkeeper of the Senate, dropped dead of heart failure.

William White shot and killed Mrs. Annie Moore and then shot himself with probably fatal results.

Senator Frye, of Maine, was re-elected president pro tem. of the Senate.

Prominent officials of the national government, governors of States, representatives of foreign powers, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, 2,000 delegates altogether, attended the convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress.

The convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress was begun. Addresses were made by Secretary Root, Ambassador Jusserand, Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp and others, all commending the movement.

Senator Newlands introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the appointment of an inland waterways commission and for the improvement and development of the inland waterways of the country.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency authorized Chairman Fowler to appoint a subcommittee of three to draft a currency bill.

The President sent to the Senate an order to resign H. Post and the nomination of Roger H. Wood to W. F. Willoughby to be secretary of Porto Rico.

The President nominated Edward S. Fowler, collector of the port of New York, vice Nevada N. Straanahan, resigned.

Rear Admiral Evans was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Assistant Secretary Newberry.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator Arthur Brown, of Utah, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

An order to be issued requiring a higher order of horsemanship in officers of the Army.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

Engineer Said To Have Misunderstood Signal.

Baltimore (Special).—A disastrous rear-end collision between two passenger trains—the second on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this week—occurred at Hanover Station, about 11 miles from Baltimore, at 8.10 o'clock A. M.

Two colored men were almost instantly killed and another colored man died of a fractured skull at the Maryland University Hospital.

It was reported that a white man and another colored man had been killed in the wreck, but up to midnight only three dead could be checked by the Baltimore and Ohio officials.

About 50 persons were more or less injured, 15 of them being brought to Baltimore and sent to the Johns Hopkins, the Maryland University and the City Hospitals.

Those who were most seriously hurt remained at the hospitals, the others leaving after having their injuries cared for. Many of the injured were treated at Camden Station by physicians, who were awaiting the arrival of the trains which picked up the injured. At least two of those now in the hospitals are in a critical condition.

The collision was said to be due to the failure of the engineer of Express Train No. 2123 from St. Louis for Baltimore via Washington, to notice the automatic danger signal south of Hanover. His engine crashed into the rear car of local train No. 142 from Washington for this city, which was just about to leave Hanover Station. The matter is being investigated by the Baltimore and Ohio officials and the causes leading to it thoroughly sifted.

Several responsible persons, who were at the scene of the collision, say that the target showing red between the express train and Hanover was plainly visible to persons in the town.

HARVESTER TRUST GUILTY.

A Kansas Jury Convicts The Company On 42 Counts.

Topeka, Kan. (Special).—After being out on bail the jury in the case of the state against the International Harvester Company reached a verdict against the company on 42 counts.

This verdict charges the company with being a trust and entering into an unlawful combination to control the price of harvesting machinery and other dealers in such agricultural products exclusively. The original suit was on 75 counts.

Immediately following the decision of the jury the attorneys for the company filed a motion for a new trial. Judge Dana has not yet passed on the motion.

The maximum penalty which may be imposed is \$1,000 on each count making a total of \$42,000 which may be assessed by the court against the company.

LOCOMOTIVE STILL KING.

Electricity Is Not Yet Shown To Be Better Than Steam.

Clayton, N. J. (Special).—It was demonstrated here by the speed test for locomotives made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that steam driven engines are still king and that they can run as fast on a curved track as on a straight track.

One of the big steam locomotives in the test made a fraction more than 90 miles an hour.

Commends Secret Societies.

Gawcyn, N. Y. (Special).—Lieutenant Governor Chamber, the speaker at the Elks' memorial exercises, ascribed the present high standard of citizenship in the United States to the influence of secret organizations. The spirit of brotherhood fostered in the lodge room, he said, was carried outside and became a beneficial influence in the life of men.

Interest and dividend disbursements for December will approximate \$5,000,000.

GOVERNOR GUILD HELPS SEIZE ASSASSIN

Insane Man Shoots Three in Boston State House.

BLOOD SPATTERS THE LOBBY.

John A. Steele, Who Was Recently Released From Insane Asylum and Imagined He Had Grievance Against Governor Guild—The Governor Grapples With the Insane Man.

Boston, Mass. (Special).—An insane man walked into the anteroom of the executive chamber of the state house and, finding Governor Guild's door closed, turned on three prominent labor leaders and fired shots at them, probably fatally wounding Edward Cohen, of Lynn, president of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor; seriously wounding Dennis D. Driscoll, of Boston, secretary of the same board, and injuring Arthur M. Huddell, of Boston, former president of the Central Labor Union of this city. The insane man, who was John A. Steele, of Everett, and who was released on parole last month from the Danvers Insane Asylum, was overpowered by Private Secretary Charles S. Groves and Gen. J. H. Whitney, chief of the state police.

Governor Guild was in his office, only a few feet away, and rushing out, assisted in subduing Steele; then knelt by Cohen's side and subsequently directed the removal of the wounded men to the hospital.

Cohen was shot twice through the head. The third bullet struck Driscoll a glancing blow on the side of the forehead, and making a long wound over the head, rendered him unconscious. He recovered consciousness half an hour later. Driscoll's wound, which was at first supposed to be an alarming one, was quickly dressed, and will probably cause him little inconvenience.

The three labor leaders came to the State House to meet the Governor by appointment in regard to a pardon for A. M. Kennedy, of Salem, who is serving a sentence in the State House of Correction. They reached the State House shortly after 3 o'clock, and found that the Governor was receiving a delegation from Rhode Island. The three labor men were asked to wait in one of the anterooms until the Rhode Island men should leave. All three were standing beside a long table conversing pleasantly, while at the farther end of the room Private Secretary Groves was dictating a letter to the executive stenographer.

William Reed, the colored messenger of the department, was seated at his desk within a few feet of the labor men. Suddenly Steele appeared at the door of the room from the hallway and walked toward the wounded men, walked by the doorkeeper and Messenger Reed, and then glanced toward Governor Guild's room, which was about 20 feet away. The door was closed. Steele turned around and, drawing a revolver, fired at Cohen and Whitney as they fled away. Cohen's back was turned, and the bullet struck the back of the head, passed directly through and came out at the forehead, driving a great splash of blood to the wall opposite and beside the picture of Abraham Lincoln which was mounted to the floor. Huddell, in attempting to close on the man, was struck on the cheek by the muzzle of the revolver, and knocked down.

Struggle For The Weapon.

By this time Private Secretary Groves had leaped over table and grappled with Steele, and almost at the same moment General Whitney, who had been summoned to the Kennedy hearing, came through the door and rushed to the assistance of Mr. Groves.

Huddell also jumped up and wrestled the revolver away, while one of the messengers dashed into the Governor's office and said:

"They are murdering people in the lobby." The Governor instantly went into the lobby and helped General Whitney, Mr. Groves and Mr. Huddell pushed Steele on to one of the office of the state police, in the basement, and a force of officers quickly reached the scene and handcuffed Steele.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Wheat—Prime Southern in steady demand, but the light receipts restrict trading. Cargoes on grade sold at 101 1/2c for special bin No. 2 red, 101 for stock No. 2 red, 98 for special bin steamer No. 2 red, 97 for stock steamer No. 2 red, 92 1/2c for special bin rejected; 92 for stock rejected and 92 1/2c for rejected to go through the drier. Small bag lots, by sample, sold at 85 to 95c per bu.

The market for Western opened easier at a decline of 3/4c; spot and November, 100 1/2c; December, 101 1/2c; January, 102 1/2c; May, 108 1/2c asked.

Corn—Western opened firm and 1/4c higher. Spot and November, 62 1/2c; year, 60 1/2c; January, 59 1/2c.

Oats—White—No. 2 heavy, 53 1/2c; No. 3, light to medium, 52 1/2c; No. 3, heavy, 51 1/2c; No. 3, No. 3, medium, 50 1/2c; No. 3, light, 49 1/2c; No. 4, light to heavy, 47 1/2c; No. 4, No. 2, 51 1/2c; No. 3, 49 1/2c; No. 4, 46 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery separator 28 1/2c; 28; imitation, 26 1/2c.

Cheese—Market steady. Jobbing prices, 16c to 17 1/2c.

Eggs—Choice fresh-gathered eggs in fair demand, and the market rules steady. We quote, per dozen, loss of 1/2c; Maryland, Pennsylvania, and nearby, 18c; first, 17c; Western, 16c; No. 1, West Virginia, 16c; Southern, 15c to 16c.

New York.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 104 1/2c; elevator, No. 2 red, 105 1/2c; o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 118 1/2c; o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 111 1/2c; o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 65 1/2c; elevator and 64 1/2c; o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 67 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 66 1/2c; o. b. afloat.

Oats—Spot firm; mixed, 52 1/2c; 52c; natural white, 52 1/2c; 52 1/2c; clipped white, 52 1/2c; 49 lbs., 52 1/2c; 61.

Butter—Process, common to special, 16 to 23 1/2c; Western factory, common to first, 16 1/2c to 21.

Philadelphia.—Wheat firm and 1/4c higher; contract grade, November, 101 1/2c; 101 1/2c; Corn firm and 1/4c higher; first, 17c; Western, 16c; No. 1, West Virginia, 16c; Southern, 15c to 16c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market strong and active; steers, \$3.90 to 6.30; cows, \$2.65 to 4.25; heifers, \$2.50 to 5; bulls, \$2.60 to 4.85; calves, \$3 to 6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to 4.60.

Hogs—Market strong to 25c higher; choice heavy shipping, \$4.55 to 4.65; light butchers, \$4.50 to 4.65; light, mixed, \$4.45 to 4.55; choice light, \$4.50 to 4.60; packing, \$4.10 to 4.50; 25 to 4.25; bulk of sales, \$4.40 to 4.60.

Sheep—Market for sheep steady; lambs strong to 10 to 15c higher; yearlings, \$2 to 5; lambs, \$5.25 to 6.35; sheep, \$4.25 to 5.10.

Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Market 1/4c to 1/2c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5 to 5.50; fair to good, \$3.70 to 4.90; Western steers, \$3.75 to 4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to 4.45; Southern steers, \$3.25 to 4.50; native cows, \$1.60 to 4.25; native heifers, \$2.75 to 4.50; bulls, \$2.35 to 4; calves, \$2 to 6.75.

Hogs—Market 5 to 20c higher; top, \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$3.30 to 4.40; heavy, \$4.40 to 4.50; packers, \$2.40 to 4.25; pigs and lights, \$3.30 to 4.40.

Sheep—Market weak; lambs, \$5 to 6.10; ewes and yearlings, \$4 to 4.50; Western yearlings, \$4.25 to 5.25; Western, \$4.25 to 5.25.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cattle—Supply light and market steady; choice, \$5.50 to 5.75; prime, \$5.25 to 5.50.

Hogs—Market 30 to 40c higher; prime heavies, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$4.75; light Yorkers, \$4.65; pigs, \$4.45 to 4.50.

Mrs. Honor Coleman, who occupies a little cottage at Cleve, in the county of Somerset, is generally considered the oldest woman in England. She is 107 years of age. Her mother was a continental, her grandmother died at 101 and her daughter is 80.

The farmers of Burma have reorganized the commercial value of the peanut, and have this year increased the area planted to 75,743 from 37,110 acres last year, and it is reported that a much larger area will be planted to this tuber next season. This is far most of the peanut planting is done in the provinces of Madaya and Myingyan.

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FINANCIAL

The Philadelphia Mint is turning out \$750,000 daily.

Reading has risen 27 per cent from the recent low price.

The Fourth Street Bank and the Philadelphia Bank are the Philadelphia correspondents of the suspended Kansas City Bank of Commerce. Neither of the local banks lost anything.

Havemeyer's death caused some selling of American Sugar.

New York Central's gross earnings in ten months increased \$6,530,463 over the same period last year.

Thomas H. Watkins, of Scranton, has formed the firm of T. H. Watkins & Company with offices in Philadelphia, Scranton and New York, for the purpose of making a specialty of coal securities.

Reading officials denied that their company is in any fight with the Pennsylvania over the New Haven & Hartford's new ruling about the interchange of traffic.

COMMERCIAL COLUMN

Weekly Review of Trade and Latest Market Reports.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Confidence is returning, but conservatism is still much in evidence, especially in manufacturing. Mills and factories are only operated to fill orders, no accumulation of stocks being permitted pending more settled conditions. Some industries have already resumed, however, and in many cases there are ample contracts on hand, but work is curtailed because customers request delay in deliveries, as funds are not available for settlement. These concerns expect to have their factories in full operation when the money market becomes normal, several preparing to resume after January 1. Retail trade is more active, sales of holiday goods supplementing dealings in staple merchandise, and some Western cities report that wholesale houses are receiving orders for usual stock from country merchants for spring delivery. More closed banks have resumed.

Output of finished steel products has declined still further, and more pig iron furnaces are idle, but the sentiment is not so gloomy as in preceding centers, and some idle plants will resume this week. Prices remain comparatively steady, although in many cases the figures are wholly nominal, owing to the absence of new business. Shipments are almost entirely confined to specifications on old contracts, and such quotations were fixed some time ago.

Wholesale Markets.

Baltimore.—Wheat—Prime Southern in steady demand, but the light receipts restrict trading. Cargoes on grade sold at 101 1/2c for special bin No. 2 red, 101 for stock No. 2 red, 98 for special bin steamer No. 2 red, 97 for stock steamer No. 2 red, 92 1/2c for special bin rejected; 92 for stock rejected and 92 1/2c for rejected to go through the drier. Small bag lots, by sample, sold at 85 to 95c per bu.

The market for Western opened easier at a decline of 3/4c; spot and November, 100 1/2c; December, 101 1/2c; January, 102 1/2c; May, 108 1/2c asked.

Corn—Western opened firm and 1/4c higher. Spot and November, 62 1/2c; year, 60 1/2c; January, 59 1/2c.

Oats—White—No. 2 heavy, 53 1/2c; No. 3, light to medium, 52 1/2c; No. 3, heavy, 51 1/2c; No. 3, No. 3, medium, 50 1/2c; No. 3, light, 49 1/2c; No. 4, light to heavy, 47 1/2c; No. 4, No. 2, 51 1/2c; No. 3, 49 1/2c; No. 4, 46 1/2c.

Butter—Creamery separator 28 1/2c; 28; imitation, 26 1/2c.

Cheese—Market steady. Jobbing prices, 16c to 17 1/2c.

Eggs—Choice fresh-gathered eggs in fair demand, and the market rules steady. We quote, per dozen, loss of 1/2c; Maryland, Pennsylvania, and nearby, 18c; first, 17c; Western, 16c; No. 1, West Virginia, 16c; Southern, 15c to 16c.

New York.—Wheat—Spot firm; No. 2 red, 104 1/2c; elevator, No. 2 red, 105 1/2c; o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 118 1/2c; o. b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 111 1/2c; o. b. afloat.

Corn—Spot firm; No. 2, 65 1/2c; elevator and 64 1/2c; o. b. afloat; No. 2 white, 67 1/2c; No. 2 yellow, 66 1/2c; o. b. afloat.

Oats—Spot firm; mixed, 52 1/2c; 52c; natural white, 52 1/2c; 52 1/2c; clipped white, 52 1/2c; 49 lbs., 52 1/2c; 61.

Butter—Process, common to special, 16 to 23 1/2c; Western factory, common to first, 16 1/2c to 21.

Philadelphia.—Wheat firm and 1/4c higher; contract grade, November, 101 1/2c; 101 1/2c; Corn firm and 1/4c higher; first, 17c; Western, 16c; No. 1, West Virginia, 16c; Southern, 15c to 16c.

Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Market strong and active; steers, \$3.90 to 6.30; cows, \$2.65 to 4.25; heifers, \$2.50 to 5; bulls, \$2.60 to 4.85; calves, \$3 to 6.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to 4.60.

Hogs—Market strong to 25c higher; choice heavy shipping, \$4.55 to 4.65; light butchers, \$4.50 to 4.65; light, mixed, \$4.45 to 4.55; choice light, \$4.50 to 4.60; packing, \$4.10 to 4.50; 25 to 4.25; bulk of sales, \$4.40 to 4.60.

Sheep—Market for sheep steady; lambs strong to 10 to 15c higher; yearlings, \$2 to 5; lambs, \$5.25 to 6.35; sheep, \$4.25 to 5.10.

Kansas City, Mo.—Cattle—Market 1/4c to 1/2c higher; choice export and dressed beef steers, \$5 to 5.50; fair to good, \$3.70 to 4.90; Western steers, \$3.75 to 4.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.50 to 4.45; Southern steers, \$3.25 to 4.50; native cows, \$1.60 to 4.25; native heifers, \$2.75 to 4.50; bulls, \$2.35 to 4; calves, \$2 to 6.75.

Hogs—Market 5 to 20c higher; top, \$4.50; bulk of sales, \$3.30 to 4.40; heavy, \$4.40 to 4.50; packers, \$2.40 to 4.25; pigs and lights, \$3.30 to 4.40.

Sheep—Market weak; lambs, \$5 to 6.10; ewes and yearlings, \$4 to 4.50; Western yearlings, \$4.25 to 5.25; Western, \$4.25 to 5.25.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Cattle—Supply light and market steady; choice, \$5.50 to 5.75; prime, \$5.25 to 5.50.

Hogs—Market 30 to 40c higher; prime heavies, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$4.75; light Yorkers, \$4.65; pigs, \$4.45 to 4.50.

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